

## New Britain Herald

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a section against fraud in newspaper dis-

tribution figures to both national and

local advertisers.

The Herald is on sale daily in New

York at Hottel's, Newstead, Times

Square, Schmitt's, Newsstand, Entrance

Grand Central, 42nd Street.

Another kind of high-jacker is

somebody who jacks up an axle

while another puts a new tire on the

wheel.

It looks to us as if it was just an-

other prize fight with nothing of

special interest in it except the gate.

The other night we got Miami on

the family radio set and listened to

a musical program sponsored by an

undertaking establishment. No, the

"Dead March from Saul" was not

among the selections. The orchestra,

like all other radio jazzsters, was

trying to bury the popular ditties.

Though the mayor doubts whether

the city has a right to reward any-

one for turning in evidence to locate

the false alarm fiend, there is no

doubt that when the fellow is caught

he will be suitably rewarded—by the

law.

What does the third ward need a

leader for, anyhow? Since when did

the Democrats threaten to carry the

ward?

The annual caterpillar war having

started, it seems that there is no

hope that the warfare of last year

actually exterminated the pests.

The Reparations Commission has

been meeting in secret, it seems, to

prevent the "journalists" from grow-

ing dizzy contemplating the figures.

Whenever we hear about a lecture

on modern youth we reflect that

youth always is modern, otherwise it

wouldn't be youth.

It is said that the night clubs in

New York are doing poor business,

due to a dearth of pork and lamb

men visiting town.

Yes, the barber shops in the city

are clean. It's the safety razors

which usually are dirty.

Three old bridges in Bristol will be

replaced, and it is hoped the sides

will be high and strong enough to

prevent blind autoists from mistak-

ing them for pedestrians.

FISTICUFFS IN FLORIDA

There used to be a saying in news-

paper offices that two public events

stand paramount in universal inter-

est—a presidential election and a

heavyweight championship prize-

fight. Nowadays the latter are

termed "boxing matches," which is a

more genteel term for the more

genteel manner of presenting these

contests.

Public interest in these affairs con-

tinues high; indeed, the interest can

be said to be more universal than

ever before. Just at this time, how-

ever, there is doubt about the

caliber of the heavyweight contend-

ers; with Tunney married and re-

tired, and Dempsey turned into a

promoter, something must be done

to find somebody able to stand in the

ring and give and take an old-

fashioned mauling. Messrs. Sharkey

and Stribling have started a sort of

elimination contest, and from the

lots of things so far the new man-

ner has not yet arrived. Any-

way, neither Sharkey nor Stribling

were greatly upset as a result of their

show in Miami last night, both be-

ing excellent boxers for points. Only

in the last round did Sharkey try to

prove to the world that points were

not everything in a boxing match,

and it was in this round that his

final supremacy over the Pride of

Georgia was definitely established.

Up to that time there seems to have

been a slight disagreement as to the

number of points, nobody apparently

having had an adding machine at the

ringside.

The real victor of the fight was

Dempsey, the promoter. Had this

affair gone into the red the former

champion would have been done for

as an instigator of boxing matches;

now he has something to his credit

and perhaps can look around to

stage other battles for points. The

\$400,000 gate and \$40,000 clean

profit showed that Florida in the

winter is pretty snappy boxing ter-

ritory.

Joseph Paul Cuskey of Boston

ably upheld the merits of New Eng-

land. Not since the days of John L.

Sullivan was there as much pride in

Boston over a fistfight as has come

to the disciples of Tom Sharkey,

who originally was the "idol" of the

present holder of the Jack Sharkey

nom de plume.

Slowly but surely other sailors

bolter-makers, coal miners and

structural steel workers will hob up

to plague the present gentlemen in

the limelight. Ultimately another

great champion of brown will develop.

The monetary returns are big enough

to stimulate all aspirants to be heard

from.

## MERELY AN ECHO OF

## HIGH SCHOOL FIGHT

It became evident from Mayor

Panessa's remarks before the cities

and boroughs committee of the

Legislature that his desire for a

charter change causing a vote on ap-

propriations of \$50,000 and over is

merely a repercussion from the re-

cent verbal interregio over the high

school addition. In the course of his

remarks the mayor declared he was

confident a referendum on the high

school expenditure would have re-

sulted in an overwhelming defeat of

the plan of the Board of Education.

Believing this, the mayor natu-

ally thinks he is right. But it merely

happens to be an opinion. There are

other opinions hereabouts, and one

of them is that the high school ad-

dition plan would have overwhelming-

ly won in a referendum. The inter-

est of Parents & Teachers' associa-

tions and other groups having a di-

rect interest in education showed

conclusively that the plan was popu-

lar.

Senator Christ was also wrong

when he brought forward the time-

worn claim that too many people are

not direct taxpayers to have a say in

a referendum of this sort. The sena-

tor should understand fully that it

makes no difference whether a citi-

zen is a direct or indirect taxpayer,

that he or she pays taxes all the

same. The direct taxpayer merely

handles the money he gets from the

indirect taxpayer. Let the indirect

taxpayers leave town and the distress

of the direct taxpayers would be

terrible. It is the number of people

who pass a business block who make

it valuable, not the owner; it is the

tenants of apartments who enable

the owner to pay his taxes on the

building.

All of which has nothing to do with

whether there should be a referen-

dum each time the city desires to

spend \$50,000. By the way, how

many people study the ins and outs

of such an issue sufficiently to vote

intelligently?

## LINDY AND HIS PLANE

This may appear like something

commonplace to write about. But if

we were writing about a letter carrier

it wouldn't be commonplace to re-

mark that he takes long walks for

recreation; or if we were writing

about a bus driver it wouldn't be

commonplace to remark that he

drives an automobile for recreation

while off duty.

That is the point about Lindy. He

not only travels through the air on

business, but whenever he takes a

pleasure trip he also is in the air. In-

deed, when Lindy is on terra firma

he can be said to be almost out of his

element.

Not content with living in the air,

so to speak, it seems that this prince

of aviators is having his pre-nuptial

to-do's in the air as well. And when

he is finally married it appears that

the honeymoon trip also will be

via the air.

But the little accident he had yester-

day should cause him to pause

and ponder. He suffered no more

than a dislocated shoulder and his

bride-to-be was saved from injury

by piling pillows around her before

the descent was attempted. Here

was a combination of foresight and

skill. Then the well managed land-

ing.

If we were an aviator—and as

good an aviator as Lindy happens to

be—we wouldn't care much for the

ring and give and take an old-

fashioned mauling. Messrs. Sharkey

and Stribling have started a sort of

elimination contest, and from the

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\$400,000 gate and \$40,000 clean

profit showed that Florida in the

winter is pretty snappy boxing ter-

ritory.

How high an airplane can ascend

was soon to be definitely deter-

mined, as many aviators have striv-

ing to win the altitude record, and it

is so consistently broken, that it is

doubtful whether the next decade

will see much further advance made

into the regions above the clouds.

The latest exploit of the kind, that

of Lieutenant Harry Johnson at

Dayton, took him 49,000 feet above

sea level. It was impossible to de-

termine the exact height in view of

the freezing of all instruments on

the plane. It is a wonder indeed that

the motor itself did not freeze in this

rigid temperature. Of course, at

such height aviators are forced to

live upon oxygen supplied by tanks,

and in spite of this they become

numb and stiff with cold.

Mount Everest, which no human

being has ever ascended is "only"

29,000 feet above sea level. Pike's

Peak, which thousands of tourists

are enabled to ascend in buses or on

the inclined railway, is 14,000 feet.

Both appear close to earth compared

with the 49,000 feet record of Lieut-

enant Johnson. On the other hand,

the exploit of the aviator can be bet-

ter appreciated by recollecting that

severe physical ailments came to

many of those who are transported

to the top of Pike's Peak, and that

the last expedition toward the sum-

mit of Everest resulted in two of the

party being left at their last resting

place when three-fourths of the way

up.

Nothing justifies pushing an air-

plane up nearly eight miles except

the acquisition of scientific data.

This, fortunately, is profitable; at least,

the daring aviators say so.

## MCDONALD INSPECTS

The Highway Commissioner, to

inspect the proposed short cut road

between this city and Hartford,

naturally arouses the hope that

something more will be done about

it than merely looking it over. High-

way commissioners are very accom-

modating about inspecting projects.

It will be remembered that the com-

missioner has inspected the Catholic

road, perhaps many times.

Demands for the improvement of

roads are as numerous as postage

stamps. Occasionally somebody isn't

disappointed. And that is how roads

are constructed.

## THE TEST OF DRYNESS

It is said that the President-elect

has chosen William D. Mitchell to

be attorney general because of all the

capable lawyers fitted for the post-

er. He seemed to be the only one

available to combine all the elements

of character and disposition that

Mr. Hoover wants to see possessed

by this member of the cabinet. Mr.

Mitchell, most especially, is a

staunch believer in the noble ex-

periment. Every foremost Republi-

can mentioned for the position seem-

ed to share the opinion of the

American Bar Association that the

18th amendment is unenforceable.

There being no Republican dries of

consequence in the legal fraternity,

Mr. Hoover has had to take refuge

in accepting the present solicitor

general, who by the way is a person-

al friend of Secretary of State Kel-

logg and hails from the same city, St.

Paul, Minn.

Decision of President Coolidge to

leave Washington immediately after

Mr. Hoover is sworn into office will

strike fellow citizens as being

characteristic of the silent and un-

obtrusive gentleman who has lived

in the White House. Mr. and Mrs.

Coolidge could have "joined in the

parade" down Pennsylvania avenue

and shared in the cheers dispensed

by the millions along the route. It

seems, however, that the Coolidges

have had their fill of cheering mul-

titudes. The "Montrealer" leaves for

Northampton at 2:30 p. m. and they

are going to catch the train. By the

time the inaugural parade is over

they will be half way home to the

\$35 a month flat in Northampton.

Somewhat we cannot help thinking

that Mr. Coolidge has the right slant.

These huge throngs are terribly in-

convenient and tiring.

## WOMEN AND THEIR MONEY

Nothing is more distressing than to

learn of women, usually widows,

who after having been left a legacy,

proceed to lose a goodly part of it

through unwise investments or even

through speculation. The statistics

on the subject are of a nature to

turn one's hair on end. They have

them in the banks—that most es-

tates inherited by widows are dis-

sipated after an average of around

seven years.

Women who have had no previous

business training are at a disadvan-

tage when they attempt to make

money earn money. Men with-

out business training are in no bet-

ter fix when confronted with the prob-

lems of investment or speculation.

These are not games for amateurs.

The tragedy is that money once lost

usually cannot be recovered and

poverty is likely to be the inevitable

consequence.

If there is a time in life when the

most conservative of inclinations

needs to be strictly adhered to it is

in late life, and especially when there

has been a lack of business expe-

rience. It is better under such cir-

cumstances to be satisfied with low re-

turns and safety than high returns

that may prove illusory and finish

the principal.

## CIVILIZED NEW ENGLAND

A vote of thanks is due Clarence

Darrow from New England. The

famed criminal lawyer has stated

publicly that New England is the

most civilized portion of the United

States.

What Mr. Darrow is trying to

prove is that the objection to capital

punishment is most pronounced in

this tier of states. He is to head a

campaign to abolish capital punish-

ment as barbarous and a relic of the

dark ages, and the campaign will

begin in Vermont and New Hamp-

shire. There are no sharp class dis-

tinctions in these states, says Mr.

Darrow, and the urge to adopt the

most civilized procedure in govern-

ment is marked.

We do not know how the cam-

paign will prosper, but we agree

heartily with the premise that there

is an advanced civilization in New

England such as the more hectic sec-

tions of the country haven't as yet

had time enough to acquire.

## A NEW TARIFF POLICY

If the agricultural interests could

have their way the Republic would

adopt an entirely new tariff policy.

That of discouraging the importation

of edibles that might compete with

homegrown products.

The question of bananas gained

considerable publicity. When people

eat bananas, it is held, they eat less

oranges, apples and other fruit.

Bananas are grown in tropical coun-

tries and are regarded as competitive

products with home agriculture. To

be patriotic Americans, say the agri-

culturists, we should not eat

bananas.

The importation of tea and coffee

would come under the same classifica-

tion. If we dispensed with these

tropical products and drank more

orange, lemonade and such like,

think how American fruit growers

would be benefited.

The plan goes further. There is

the importation of jute. This product

competes with the cotton growers.

Why not bar jute, they ask?

Somehow we do not see much

justice in the scheme. It will be a

sunny country if people are not al-

lowed to eat or wear what they

please.

## Facts and Fancies

Statesmen are men who amputate

territory and leave the sore spots to

posterity.

The lie is the legitimate weapon

of the weak, but the strong man

tells the truth and lets the heathen

rage.

Poverty isn't the cause of dishon-

esty. Only the better hotels have

their names woven in the towels.

Happy thought for theater men.

When cattle wander away from rot-

ten straw, clean fodder will lure

them back.

A Minneapolis judge required a

dealer to refund the purchase price

of a cigarette lighter that wouldn't

work. Add \$3.50 or \$5 to your re-

sources.

## BACK TO THE FLAT

Decision of President Coolidge to

leave Washington immediately after

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strike fellow citizens as being

characteristic of the silent and un-

obtrusive gentleman who has lived

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